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GO WITH CANTON WASHINGTON, No. 1, L. O. O. F., EXCURSION TO-DAY.

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The most beautiful resort on the Potomac River—all amusements. Leaves
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Daily, except Sunday, 10 a. m. and 2:30
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The most beautiful trolley
ride out of Washington.
The best car service.
All cars now run through.
Ladies' lunch from 12 to 4, 75c.
Cabin John Omelette.
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Hot Waffles and Maple Syrup.
Hot Biscuits and Fresh Honey.

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One-day excursion tickets from
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Delightful trip on Chesapeake
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Washington's Atlantic City.
Steamers daily except Monday, 9 a. m.,
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Extra steamer Saturday, 2:30 p. m.
The most popular resort on the Potomac
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Salt Water Bathing (no sea nettles),
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Magnificent hotel now open.
THE COLONIAL BEACH COMPANY,
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NEW YORK \$8.75 \$15
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Including Breakfast and Meals
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Special Rate Sats. to Norfolk and Old
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U. S. MARINE BAND
Every Evening, including Sundays,
Dancing. Weekday Evenings.
Admission Free.

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Company.
Union Station, 7:45 A. M.
Arrive Colonial Beach, 11:45 A. M.
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Leaves Seventh Street Wharf sw., 7 p. m.
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Delightful Party—Moonlight Trip.
Music, Dancing, Palm Garden.
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Cars from 15th st. and New York
ave. every quarter hour, pass Rock
Creek Bridge, Main Entrance Zoological
Park, and Chevy Chase. Connect
at Lank with Kensington Line.



It would be rather a sweeping assertion to say that the majority of people are discontented with their occupation; but it would almost seem as if this were true, when one hears on all sides expressions of dissatisfaction with the work in hand, or a desire to take up something new.

A college professor complains his work is a grind, and that he has entirely too much. An ad writer says it's too great a strain, and the game isn't worth the candle. A salesman says selling is the most monotonous work in existence, and he thinks he will study ad writing. A dressmaker declares her customers are too cranky, and she is going into stenography. A stenographer murmurs against the long hours and decides to take boarders. And so it goes. Restlessness, dissatisfaction seem everywhere. The man or woman really contented and happy in the work he or she is doing seems to be a marvelously rare specimen of the great family of wage-earners.

It is a condition that should not be. Since work really fills the most of one's life, one should be happy in it. If it then seems to have a happy life. There must be some sound underlying reason for this discontent, or it would not be so general. It isn't that the human family objects to work in itself, for the individual doing the right work is far happier than when idle.

Often when the worker is discontented with his occupation it is a case of overwork or too monotonous work. A steady stretch of work will pall, exactly as the same food day in and day out will pall, and the stomach refuse it. If it is a case of some unusual strain, one can, perhaps, spur one's self to do it until the necessity, whatever it may be, is over. But if this

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Washington vs. Chicago
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14th St. and
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Roof Garden Now Open
Fine Music. Free Admission. Two
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City. Selected Films.

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MUSIC AND PICTURE PLAYS
PRICES—MATINEES, 10c—EVENINGS, 10c & 20c
Special Sunday Concerts
Vaudeville Changed Mondays and Thursdays.
Pictures and Music Changed Daily.
Day and Night Bills Different.

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MENDING TROUSERS POCKETS.

One Way that Pleased Mr. Billings,
but to Which His Wife Objects.

"As some sage has remarked," said Mr. Billings to a New York Sun reporter, "the longer we live the more we find out. You take, for instance, the mending of a trousers pocket that has a hole in it down at the bottom, so that you are in danger of losing out of it your keys or your pocket knife or such small change as you may have carry."

"Now, I supposed there were just three ways of mending that pocket—three and no more. One way would be to put a patch on it; another way would be to cut off the bottom of the pocket and sew on a new section, and still another way would be to put in an entire new pocket; but the tailor to whom I took these trousers to be fixed up has shown me a fourth way that made me laugh for its simplicity and, at the same time, as I thought, ingenuity."

"He just folded over the bottom of the pocket high enough up to cover the hole, and then just stitched the pocket across through the folded over part and the main body of the pocket. This, you see, is something that could be done in a minute and that at the same time served its purpose. I admired it for its ingenuity and effectiveness, but Mrs. Billings doesn't look at it as I do."

"She says that it's a sloppy way of mending a pocket; that it makes the pocket shallower, for one thing, and that then that folded over part making the pocket of double thickness, makes a ridge there, which is not desirable. She says that she has mended pockets that way herself, but that it is not a good way, and I guess she's right; she generally is."

Hats On or Off in Church.

From the Millinery Trade Review.
Press and pulpit are still harping on the one string in the fruitless effort to diminish the size of women's hats, in other words, to regulate the fashions in women's headwear. Male correspondents are also having their innings in the endeavor to solve the knotty problem of persuading the fair sex not to follow the women of the country about to wear. These combined efforts, however, will have as much effect upon womanhood as Mrs. Partington's endeavor to keep back the ocean with a broom. Fashion rules supreme, her votaries are legion, and will follow her dictation, whether it be large hats or small hats, switches, coronets, puffs, "rats," or curls. The masculine gender might as well hold his peace. It will do the world no good to rail about women's hats; women will have their own way in this matter, let pulpit and press scold as it will. One clergyman was foolish enough to state for publication that "big hats were a hindrance to the salvation of souls." Let him bar his pews to the fashions of the day in women's wear, and he will have very few souls to his credit. The only sensible remark made by a clergyman on the subject is attributed to a New York divine, who said women may wear hats as large as they desire in his church. "If necessary, a woman may have a whole pew to herself." Exercise a little patience, friends, the styles will shortly change, when small hats and big sleeves will return to bother us.

PROBLEMS IN COUNTRY LIFE.

Living in the country on a limited income is both an art and a science, appealing to one who perceives for the first time the difficulties of rural conditions that are so entirely different from those that exist in town.

Prosaic as is the matter of garbage, it is one of the first obstacles to be overcome in the country. Usually there is a farmer who is glad to have the waste food for pigs, and he comes for the garbage with wheelbarrow or wagon. However, he must be seen and arranged with. Rarely is he paid for the work; his equivalent is in the food the garbage makes for his animals.

Sometimes, however, there is no farmer, and then the matter becomes serious, for stale food cannot stand many hours in hot weather. In such an instance, a method worked out by one young housekeeper has been to have a coarse drainer set deep into the garbage can. The drainer is just enough smaller than the can for the former to slip in easily. And into this drainer all waste food is put, and once a day the drainer's contents are burned. The liquid which drips off, and which, did it remain, would prevent the waste from burning, is put into a deep hole dug for this purpose. Lime is immediately sprinkled over this refuse, and once a week the hole is covered and another is dug.

Two barrels for tin cans, bottles, etc., should be kept in the cellar or shed, one barrel reserved for such articles as will burn. Unburnable articles are either buried or carted away, the housekeeper paying a stipulated amount for each load.

Another country difficulty is the best place to keep a refrigerator to preserve food, and this problem each must work out for herself, so entirely the results depend upon individual conditions. Be it said here that however excellent and cool a cellar may seem for the purpose, it is as bad as direct sunlight, although for totally different reasons. Every cellar is damp; some more than others; but any will cause the wood of a refrigerator to swell, and the box will not last long.

Once it begins to swell, it is no longer airtight, and the waste of ice is rapid. Therefore, I have occasionally devoted this column to telling some of "the other things" that women are doing in the world.

MORNING CHIT-CHAT.

THAT women do not strike out from the beaten tracks and the overcrowded lines of feminine work and find less crowded occupations and professions for themselves half so much as they ought, is a belief I have long held.

Therefore, I have occasionally devoted and shall occasionally devote this column to telling some of "the other things" that women are doing in the world. I hope to bring a suggestion to some of the women who have their living to earn and to whom none of the beaten paths appeal.

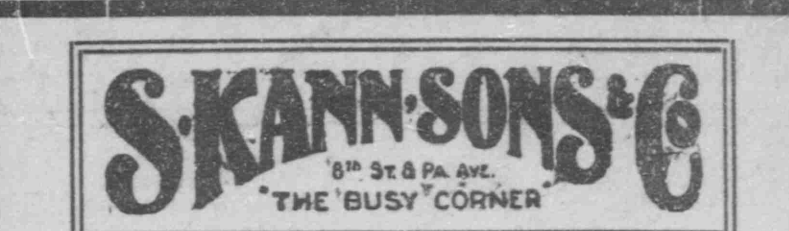
I wish any woman who is doing something out of the ordinary line of women's work would let me know about it that I may tell of it in this column. "If I had my life to live over again I should take an agricultural course, instead of a course in the normal school. Out-of-door work is much more healthy for the majority of women, and compared with school teaching, it is much more remunerative."

That's the conclusion of one woman who broke down as a school teacher and became strong and well as a "visiting gardener." Being a "visiting gardener" means that she took full charge of gardens, planted them, and kept them in shape. On a small farm of her own she raised young plants to sell to her patrons, and also had something of a market garden. People who had summer homes in the country and wanted their gardens started before they came out from the city were some of her best patrons.

She hired two Italians as assistants and charged 20 cents an hour for her time and theirs. In seven years she has made a good living, and more than half paid for the place she originally hired. She believes there are plenty of opportunities in the suburbs of all large cities for such work.

Another outdoor occupation into which a good many women who are unable to stand the confinement of indoor work have gone is that of mail carrier. It may not be widely known, but it is a fact that there are many women who are earning as much as rural mail carriers as they would for school teaching in their respective districts.

Raising Persian kittens was the business into which one girl went to escape being a stenographer. When she started in with one Persian kitten, bought with the money given her for an Easter hat, all her family laughed at her except her father. He said he thought staying at home and raising salable cats was much better than rushing off to town every morning to sit in an office and bang a typewriter. Her kittens have sold as high as \$500, when suitable for show purposes. She seldom sells for less than \$25. She has had to study the subject deeply, and says it has also taken hard work and much time, but she makes as much as a stenographer, and enjoys the work far better. Raising cats might at first seem an unusual occupation, but it won't when I tell you how one woman in Granby, Mass., makes her living. How would you like to have a thousand or more mice in your back yard? She has all of that, for she raises mice for a living. Mice, mostly, but also guinea pigs and rabbits. The mice go mostly to laboratories, but some are sold for pets. Rare breeds sell as high as \$2, but the laboratory kind bring much less. The animals eat up immense amounts of vegetables and fodder and require great care. She says she works at least twelve hours a day, but she makes a comfortable living and is much out of doors. Dou any of these methods of earning a living appeal to you as preferable to the beaten paths? RUTH CAMERON.



Choice

OF ALL TAILORED CLOTH OR PONGEE SUITS
IN STOCK. VALUES \$39.75 TO \$60.00.

\$19.75

LATEST FASHIONS.

From the Philadelphia Star.

Ribbons are comparatively cheap, I know, but as it is necessary they should always look fresh and dainty, a woman can spend a large sum in keeping a large enough supply of these pretty accessories unless she cleans and renews them at frequent intervals.

This cleaning is a much easier task than formerly now that the weaves are soft and supple. Several years ago the thick, heavy, double-faced satins and broads were worn, but an amateur may safely attempt the renovation of almost any of the ribbons used at the present time.

One of the best aids in freshening ribbons is a home made contrivance for holding the hot iron while the work of pressing is done. For this process get a small, strong box from the grocer and nail down the cover. Then in the center of one of the sides of the box saw a strip about four inches wide from top to bottom.

At the top of the box, on a line with the cut-out strip, put a V-shaped piece of wood. Then cover the top with a piece of tin, taking it down an inch or more over the sides of the box. Cut out the V in tin and turn the edges down neatly. When the iron is hot it is sunk into the V, its edges resting on the tin and the handle partly dropped into the box. The slit is for the purpose of allowing the iron to be easily removed.

With such an aid the work can be conveniently done by one person, instead of two, as is otherwise necessary. There is no danger of scorching, because the ribbons are passed over the iron, not the iron pressed upon the goods.

When ribbons are only creased they can be smoothed by steaming. To do this lay a wet cloth over the iron and pass a ribbon across the iron, and the steam will make the creases disappear. If the creases are deep lay the ribbon directly on the wet rag and draw the former across the iron. No stretching or pulling should be done, but if the creases remain then they should be smoothed away by using a clean flat wad. While the ribbon is steaming the wad should be applied by smoothing.

If carefully done, ribbons so treated will look like new. Of course, this only applies to creased ribbons. If they are soiled also they must be cleaned before being steamed.

This can be done by using gasoline or any of the excellent cleaning fluids that can be bought for the purpose. Soiled ribbons should be put to soak in gasoline for two or three hours or more previous to the steaming. If the water is dirty, a little white soap jelly should be added to the gasoline. The ribbons may be rubbed between the hands and then rinsed in clean gasoline. When dry they will be ready for steaming.

Soiled white ribbon, also fine ribbon in delicate colors, will respond to a soap and water treatment, but will need pressing after the bath.

For this treatment, warm water, into which a little white soap has been shredded, is prepared. If the water is hard, a pinch of borax must be added. The ribbons are put through the bath, and when clean are rinsed first in warm water and then in cold, a few drops of ammonia being added to the bath for colored ribbons.

White is apt to turn yellow if rinsed in ammonia water. Next roll the ribbons in a towel and while damp press with a fairly hot iron, using a cloth as protection. Men's ties are usually cleaned and pressed in this way, especially if they are quite soiled, but before washing it is a good plan to baste the edges of the tie with a white thread and then sew through the thick parts.

Unless this is done the interlining will twist and curl inside the tie, so it will be almost impossible to make the lining flat again.

Regulating Size of Women's Hats.
A London paper has been trying to find out from milliners, hair-dressers, and women who frequent matinees why the gigantic matinees hat still continues to be worn in spite of all protests, and has found the reasons to be many and weighty. In the first place, the paper's representative was informed, a woman does not like to have a hat for which she may have paid 20 guineas to be flung about in a public dressing room. In the next place, she cannot go to a matinee without a hat. She lunches in her hat, her hair must be dressed to suit the hat, and she is probably going out to tea in the hat after the matinee is over. She has no time to wait for her hat, or for her turn at the mirror, to restore her coiffure, which is disarranged by the removal of the hat. Many women, it was stated, have ceased to attend matinees because they do not care to run the risk of being asked to remove their hats.

If, as stated by prominent American women, the church attempts to adopt the custom of theater patrons by removing their hats, the churches will be practically empty, especially at morning services, when a woman's coiffure is arranged for the day. If women attended church in the evening dresses as they do for the theater there might be an excuse for removing the hat, but not otherwise.

Linen Walking Skirts.
From Harper's Bazar.
The walking skirts in linen, as a rule, clear the ground by full two inches. Practically all of them are pleated. English models are rather conventional and are followed by the majority of American tailors. They are made with side-pleated skirts, the pleats turning back from a narrow center-front box pleat and meeting in the back, where they fasten.

Nothing New.
From Harper's Bazar.
Stella—You can now hear heart pulsations by telephone.
Bella—That's nothing. I've always heard them when Cholly calls up.

SIMPLE METHODS OF CLEANING RIBBONS AND MEN'S TIES.

From the Philadelphia Star.
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